

THE FREMONT TRAIN.

The Fremont train has got along.
Just jump aboard, ye foes of wrong!
Our train is bound for Washington;
It carries Freedom's banner on.
Clear the track, ye threats and blusters!
Now's the time, or ye are dream on!
Clear the track, or ye are dream on!
You'll be "neath the train of Fremont!"

Now down in Washington, they say,
The Border Ruffians have their way;
And lead the talk of "Buck and Breck,"
For making Kansas all a wreck.
Clear the track, &c.

But they've got up no such big team
As this of ours, that goes by steam;
And arguments, we've not a few,
To bring in men just such as you.
Clear the track, &c.

They tell us, though, that Washington's
A dangerous place for Freedom's sons,
For canes and whips, and laws are scarce,
And murder trials all a force!
Clear the track, &c.

But what care we for ruffian might,
When we are on the side of right?
And soon we'll let them feel the pains,
That votes can cause as well as canes!
Clear the track, &c.

And don't you see we're just the man
To meet the foe for who the man
Brave ruffians wild and mountain snows,
Will fear no Brooks nor Southern blows.
Clear the track, &c.

Then jump aboard the Fremont train,
And soon the Capital will gain,
Then we'll rejoice o'er one in power,
Who never will to slavery bow.
Clear the track, &c.

ANTI-BUCHANAN SONG.

Old Buchanan's come to town;
He left his post of honor;
He's come expecting to be sent
To Washington as President.
You've come too late, James Buchanan:
We shall put another man in.

Fremont is both great and young,
And never can be thus out-run;
He crossed the Rocky Mountains cold,
And showed us California's gold.
Get out of the way, James Buchanan:
We shall put a younger man in.

Old Buchanan has no wife,
He's lived a bachelor all his life,
And hopes to be the White House lessee
Instead of Fremont's charming Jessie.
Get out of the track, old Buchanan:
We shall put our Jessie's man in.

Cincinnati forged the chains
To bind with slavery our domains;
But we shall have Free Press and State,
With Fremont for our candidate!
Get out of the way, James Buchanan:
We shall put a freer man in.

[For The Tribune.]
FREMONT, THE CHOICE OF THE NATION.
Ain't the Red, White and Blue.

FOR FREMONT, the choice of the nation,
The pride of the fearless and free,
We'll drink to his health and his station,
Though Fillmore has come o'er the sea.
His heart beats for Freedom, remaining
On the soil where our liberty grew—
For our brethren in Kansas awaiting
The free flag—the Red, White and Blue.

There are lands where the millions are yearning
For Freedom from tyranny's chain,
While to Kansas our efforts are turning
To shield her from slavery's stain.
For Fremont, he stands with devotion,
And swears to the Union he's true;
He crossed o'er the mountains to ocean,
To plant there the Red, White and Blue.

No sectional feud shall ever sever
The bands which our fathers wrought;
The Union forever and ever
Unsuited, unstained and unbought,
Is the watchword from Fremont we borrow,
And he stands by his promise so true;
Then who will our leader not follow,
When his flag is the Red, White and Blue?

Our voices are joined, then, for Union,
The stars and the stripes are above;
Hurra! all for Fremont and Dayton!
Hurra! for the men that we love!

The old Union ship, when well guided,
'Twill be found that her timbers are true;
And soon will the storm have subsided
That threatened the Red, White and Blue.

[For The Tribune.]
ON READING THE SPEECH OF MR. BUTLER
ON THE SUMMER "DIFFICULTY."

And is it not enough that they have done
To Massachusetts noble, suffering son?
Must outrage upon outrage yet be piled,
And paper by such reptile words defiled?

So low do judges fix the price of blood?
Such blood as his—the honored and the good—
Oh mockery! oh bel on his country's name!
Pret blot, America, upon thy virgin fame!

Yet not unheeded shall that blood have flowed—
Within each manly breast a flame hath glowed,
That higher, brighter, stronger yet shall rise,
Till crowning slavery's pile, it joins the skies!

Summer! thy name shall long recorded be
Among the champions of Liberty!
And hoary sires, their grandsons on their knee,
Shall teach the debt of love they owe to thee.

God shield thy consecrated head from harm,
Restore thy health, invigorate thine arm,
Raise up thy servant, Freedom's cause to plead,
And her triumphant hosts to victory lead!

Yes, Liberty small triumph, God hath said
The proud oppressor captive shall be led,
The slave shall yell that he is free,
And Summer, then, he'll cherish thoughts of thee!

FREMONT AT DOBBS' FERRY.—A meeting was held at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, New York, on Wednesday evening 23d inst., to organize a Fremont Club for the Second Election District, Town of Greenburgh, comprising the villages of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Ashford, and their vicinities. There was a large attendance, and much spirit manifested for the cause of free labor and free speech. A temporary organization was effected by appointing M. K. Converse, Chairman, and C. McCutcheon Secretary. A very able address was then made by F. W. Waterbury, esq., forcibly depicting the aggression of the Southern States upon the rights of freedom, and the eventual disastrous result to the cause of Liberty and humanity, unless all lovers of Republican principles throughout the land do unite and succeed in administering a complete rebuke to the present Administration, and to those who uphold its policy, directly or indirectly, and preventing the spread of slavery into Territory once declared free forever. At the conclusion of the address many came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Club. A committee to nominate permanent officers of the Club was duly appointed, and retired to make their selections. A committee was appointed to prepare a declaration of principles and a set of by-laws to govern the Club, and report to the next meeting. The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for the Club, and the report was unanimously adopted: President, M. K. Converse; Vice Presidents, C. W. Thomas, G. Conklin, C. T. Platt; Secretary, C. McCutcheon; Treasurer, Wm. A. Hall. The following Executive Committee was also appointed: President, James L. Robinson, Wm. A. Hall, F. W. Waterbury, J. W. Woodward. After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, August 6, at the same place.

OREGON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

The receipt of your paper of April 5 produced a shock on the Pacific Coast, almost like an earthquake, only it shook the people instead of the ground. It was felt alike in the tented field and in the city thorough. For months past many had solved themselves with calculations of a rich reward for the perils and suffering incurred by the war. Others had speculated largely in Government scrip, purchasing for 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, and it is believed that many perpetrated and perpetuated war in hopes of gain.

But the Tribune (as above), containing General Wool's Report with your remarks, and quotations from your "Oregon Correspondent" to a sudden Indian war, brought every calculation to a sudden stop, and high officials, as well as men of low degree, were seen in solemn conclave as though a plot had exploded and the profits been lost. No sooner had the bubble burst than scores of reflecting minds perceived the truth, and for the first time the questions, is it right?—Are we justifiable in this war of extermination?—Could we not have lived in peace without it?—And, have not the Indians a right to life, to liberty, to land, to self-defense, and human sympathy, the same as we?—were appreciated and met a responsive Yes. And could we be placed back with our present convictions, war could not again occur.

But it is to be regretted that there are in Oregon multitudes of men from the Southern or frontier States, as well as some from the East and the West, whose minds are not cultured by education, and are not informed in regard to the true principles upon which our Government is based, but who nevertheless assume the prerogatives of Squatter Sovereignty, and being led by intelligent but unprincipled men, whose god is gold, endeavor to control public sentiment, and the liberty of speech and of the press is denied. Offices of trust are filled by unworthy occupants, and enactments carried out subversive of every principle of law and justice. And this is the real cause of the present war. It did not commence because the Indians desired it, but because they had no alternative; they must either submit to be cut up in detail or combine for self-defense. Ever since the settlement of the country, their families have been the helpless victims of lawless acts. If they have brothers or fathers and husbands residing, they have been shot with impunity, and no censure was feared. Not only so, but advice has been had a full share in bringing about the misery we suffer. Numbers of men supplied the Indians with ammunition and arms, contrary to law, for the use of their squaws or for the gold dust they would gather.

It was this class of men who purloined and circulated the manuscript letter spoken of in The Oregon Argus, which I herewith send.

At an indignation meeting in Rogue River Valley on the 24th of May, where the manuscript and The TRIBUNE were read, the Chairman and another speaker expressed regret that The TRIBUNE, which circulates in every corner of the land, should contain such an article because it was just reflection on the character of the citizens; and yet this revered chairman and his colleague had been from the first among the most merciless and persistent advocates of the war; and another Methodist preacher of the "Church South" carried around a subscription paper to collect funds to pay men \$10 extra for each Indian scalp they could get. They acknowledged no wrong they had done, but only regret that it was known abroad, particularly because it might invalidate claims on the public treasury. And although they denied the whole in general terms as false and slanderous, there was only one attempt at specification. A Kentucky Captain, a member of the Oregon Light Cavalry, attempted to explain and justify the first attack on Indians, but he seemed like a chicken in the mud; the more he tried to free himself, he got bedaubed the more, so that his detailed account developed more injustice and wrong than the brief allusion in the letter he was trying to condemn.

The necessity of a thorough investigation of the merits of this war arises from the fact that its perpetration has developed an extensive and deep demoralization of the public mind. Multitudes of men from the mines have been for months accustomed to blood and rapine, regardless of justice or mercy. Human life has lost its sacredness, and the law is supreme.

If the whole claims are allowed, no check will be given; and as long as there are Indians, wars will occur.

And yet the whole community is deeply embarrassed; there are many cases of severe suffering, which should have prompt relief.

I hope your suggestion of a commission to investigate will be adopted by the Government. I forgot to state that all the papers in the Territory have gone for war; and although there are some of the best men in the country who believe with Generals Wool and Palmer that it need not have been, yet they have had no public expression.

The Statesman would only publish my account of the indignation meeting as an advertisement, for which it charged \$12. The Pacific Advocate promised to publish both statements, but did not print mine, and a short article which I wrote for its columns was refused admission. I called upon Mr. Adams of The Oregon Argus; he said he had advocated war through a misapprehension of facts, but since fuller information, will freely print on both sides alike. But it is THE TRIBUNE which can speak with the most telling effect, and it is read and heard in every quarter.

CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Friday, July 4, 1856.

In offering for publication a brief account of the political troubles here, it is with the hope that it may contribute in some degree to the information of "friends at home." To obtain a correct idea of the exciting occurrences of the last few weeks, it will be necessary to bear in mind the character of our inhabitants. California is settled by people from every State in the Union, and they constitute altogether rather a heterogeneous mass. Of those who immigrated since the discovery of gold, about one fourth are from the Slave States; and of these, again, at least one fourth are from Missouri. With a few exceptions, the latter are of the border kind, and have long been designated throughout this country by the name of "Pikes," or Pike County men, owing to the circumstance of their peculiarities have been belittled, on the stage in Sacramento, at early day. They speak familiarly of the recent outrages in Missouri and Kansas, and almost to a man justify them. This, of course, results from early education, or, more properly speaking, from habit, for education is a thing they are little blessed with. You have inferred that they are Pro-Slavery in feeling, and the same is true of nearly all our other Southern immigrants. Many of them, indeed, are slaveowners, and therefore feel to sympathize their favorite scheme of internal slave trade, which has been the object of their efforts, if not the whole of this State. The fact that their leaders have constantly entertained that hope is abundantly established by the testimony of politicians who have deserted and seceded from party antagonisms with them.

This Southern one-fourth part of our population, by a well-concerted system of political manœuvring, have always managed to retain control of the several departments of Government. They have studiously kept up the show of party to divide the Northern forces, but have gone in a body to either party, on election day, whenever such a course was requisite to elect a man who would worship faithfully at their shrine. The ties of party have been to them ropes of sand, when slavery called for recruits. Thus not only have our State, county and municipal offices been monopolized or controlled by the "Chivalry," but even the State of applicants for Federal favors has been measured by their devotion to slavery. No circumstance has the President been in this regard that none but out-and-out propagandists have received any consideration from him; indeed he has been so extremely cautious in this matter that it is altogether difficult to find a single instance of a man of the United States office in California having been actually selected from Southern men, and Northern men of all classes, including dogmatists, have been obliged to content themselves with a title or less of the spoils. Though three times

as numerous, and, as a general thing, as actively orthodox on the slavery question, but for the fact that they have been trusted, the influence of being a born non-slavery man, and the line has been a very possible manner; but those only have met with even tolerable success who have created their birth-place, and claimed nativity among the whites. A good plantation experience has been deemed the highest recommendation, and to be able to prate freely about "rights of man" for man, or for nation.

The success of the pro-slavery, which is attributable to the fact that the business habits of the Free State men, and the political habits of the Chivalry, led to a degree of arrogance and oppression quite intolerable. The single office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, for example, is estimated at as high as \$50,000 a year, and the industry of the country is taxed in proportion. As an illustration, in this city the direct tax, beside licenses, is nearly six per cent annually on the full value of one's property; and to illustrate another fact, every office in this country, and every deputyship, is held by a slave, is occupied by a Southern man, and the people have long felt the oppression, and have cried out for reform, but the most shocking frauds in the elective franchise have been perpetrated to rivet their chains tighter. The most despicable characters in all the State, assumed to be leaders in politics, and have even attained the highest positions, as you see in the case of Herbert. To enforce measures to follow by knife, pistol and bludge, and to be followed by a mob, is no place upon the American continent, unless it be Kansas alone, ever suffered so galling a despotism. Good citizens have avoided collisions with them, knowing that immunity was sure to follow any assault or assassination committed by a high-toned Southern gentleman. Still, the Government has, by means of the law, been the most active violators of the law, and justice has been trampled in the dust. Such was the condition of California but yesterday; to-day the clouds are breaking away. The madness of Chivalry has destroyed it. Recent events have effected a revolution.

More than a year ago, one Wm. A. Southern, murdered in a most diabolical manner an old man named Kittering, in Tuolumne County, for which he was tried before a packed jury and acquitted. The trial was a subject of common talk in the neighborhood. The facts in the case were well known, and well known to Kittering's home, found him alone and defenseless, shot him with many bullets, and to end it, beat the old man's brains out on the spot. Wm. being a respectable family, and a politician at that, sought to vindicate himself by publishing a long and elaborate article in the Northern papers, in which he denounced all Northern men in that county in the harshest terms, using language toward them quite too vulgar to print in a New York paper. This card and its author were moderately alluded to by The San Francisco Evening Journal, the Republican organ in this State; but Wm. took offense at the remarks, and accompanied by three others, all armed with pistols, sought the editor's office, called him out to fight, dragged him into the street, beat him down and left him barely alive. This transaction was freely commented upon by the late Mr. King, editor of The Bulletin, greatly to the annoyance of Wm. and his friends, and the editor of the Bulletin, Mr. King, was assassinated. Whether there was a conspiracy between Wm.'s gang and Casey, the Vigilance Committee may yet inform us; certain it is that Wm. and his three associates were among the very first that volunteered to protect Casey against the vigilance committee. The editor of the Bulletin, Mr. King, was assassinated. Whether there was a conspiracy between Wm.'s gang and Casey, the Vigilance Committee may yet inform us; certain it is that Wm. and his three associates were among the very first that volunteered to protect Casey against the vigilance committee.

Our chivalrous Governor and his little party, having exhausted the force of their military power, are utterly without hope of coping with the Government. The late Mr. King, editor of the Bulletin, was assassinated. Whether there was a conspiracy between Wm.'s gang and Casey, the Vigilance Committee may yet inform us; certain it is that Wm. and his three associates were among the very first that volunteered to protect Casey against the vigilance committee. The editor of the Bulletin, Mr. King, was assassinated. Whether there was a conspiracy between Wm.'s gang and Casey, the Vigilance Committee may yet inform us; certain it is that Wm. and his three associates were among the very first that volunteered to protect Casey against the vigilance committee.

Since the departure of Col. Foreman, one of our Supreme Court Judges, David S. Terry, a Texas, and a fanatical Pro-Slavery man, as you might judge from his high position, went to San Francisco and interfered to prevent the arrest, by an officer of the Committee, of one Moloney, a notoriously bad man and gambler. The officer, Hopkins, was seized and held in custody, and a double-barreled shot gun in the hands of Terry to prevent his using it, whereupon this highest judicial officer in the State drew a large Bowie-knife and stabbed Hopkins in the neck, with the result that he has since languished on the verge of death. Terry, who is a member of the Committee, and should Hopkins die, will share the same fate. The great people demand that he should be dealt with as a common assassin, and whether he shall suffer death, or be sent from the State, depends on the issue of the wound which his murderous hand inflicted. That the right of a high, a functionary to shoot at will, and to be exempted from the law, is a matter of other since he has been in this State, some of whom he has nearly murdered. He now holds slaves, and has dealt in them in this country, and his life is a clear exposition of the teachings of that institution.

The Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee, composed of gentlemen untroubled for purity, intelligence and wisdom. They act from a high sense of duty, and are impelled by lofty patriotism and the exigencies of the times; the Government, in the hands of the Chivalry, having become utterly subversive of the ends for which it established.

Judge Hydefelt being absent in the East, the only remaining member of our nullifying Supreme Court is Hugh C. Murray, a young man of most abandoned and dissolute habits. This Judge distinguished himself a short time ago by a double-headed article in the State of California, in which he attacked the Vigilance Committee, and upon a peaceable citizen who had spoken in mild but truthful terms of his character. Both Murray and Terry were among the leading ruffians who broke up the Republican meetings that were attempted in this place. Such "Law-and-Order" men were they on the 4th of April, and the 10th of May last, and it is a sad reflection that all the participants in the disgraceful scenes of those times, are now most vigorous against the Vigilance Committee.

As to the murder of Herbert and his accomplice Weller, they may have the audacity to deny to this day, but if they do, they will be the first to be disappointed. California feels the disgrace they have heaped upon her; and she is not waiting in good and patriotic men to fill their places. If Congress were to regard the wishes of nineteen twentieths of the people of this State, to a grain of mustard seed, the United States would be a more peaceable citizen who had spoken in mild but truthful terms of his character. Both Murray and Terry were among the leading ruffians who broke up the Republican meetings that were attempted in this place. Such "Law-and-Order" men were they on the 4th of April, and the 10th of May last, and it is a sad reflection that all the participants in the disgraceful scenes of those times, are now most vigorous against the Vigilance Committee.

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FROM THE BAHAMAS.—We have files of The Nassau Guardian of July 5, by which we learn that the late Mr. McKenney was arrested by the Customs of Nassau, and was taken to the prison, where he was confined. The Nassau Guardian, while at the Hawk's Nest anchorage, San Salvador, on the 7th June last, and also with a felonious attempt to set the said vessel on fire. The accused plead not guilty. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

FREE MEDICAL AND LITERARY COLLEGE.—The fact does not seem to be generally known that in the State of Michigan free schools have been established in free Medical and Literary Colleges, situated in this city of Ann Arbor. The following free college courses to students from all portions of the United States, and commence the first of October, and continue six months in the medical, and nine months in the literary college. The curriculum of studies are thought to be more comprehensive, and the courses more thorough, than in any other college in the United States, on the side of the Atlantic. The large and capable corps of Professors, (seven in the Medical, and thirteen in the Literary), selected from America and Europe; the college edifices, the cabinets, museums, libraries, and astronomical observatory, all between a magnificent worthy an older and more opulent commonwealth.

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COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

COMMENCEMENT AT FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

BUCHANAN ON BROOKS.

LANCASTER, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
I returned here again yesterday to attend the Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College. Notwithstanding the "heated term" is not yet over, Fulton Hall was well filled with citizens and strangers to witness the closing ceremonies. The exercises were peculiarly interesting, and added lustre to the name of the Institution.

The Baccalaureate Address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gerhart, President of the College.
The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon James T. Creigh, Franklin K. Lavan, Wilberforce Nevins, J. H. Oliver and Stephen C. Remsburg.

The honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon J. P. Wickham, esq., Principal of the Millersville High School, and Superintendent of the Common Schools of Lancaster County. The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred upon the following class of Graduates, viz:

William White Davis, Sterling, Ill.; Joseph Henry E. Dubs, Albion, Pa.; Calvin Mark Duncan, Castleton, Pa.; Samuel S. Frederick, Marion, Pa.; Frederick Aug. Gast, Lancaster, Pa.; Adam C. Kondig, Conango, Pa.; Walter Edmund Kears, Winchester, Pa.; Cyrus V. May, Schaffersburg, Pa.; John R. Ostraw, Pa.; Van Lear Perry, Cumberland, Md.; John Montgomery Porter, Alexandria, Va.; Herman K. Riddle, Allentown, Pa.; John M. Kirby, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; John W. Steinmetz, Schaffersburg, Pa.; A. Sidney Vaughan, Rainburg, Pa.

Hon. James Buchanan is President of the Board of Trustees, and grazed the occasion with his presence upon the stage.

The students had invited their sisters, sweet hearts and pretty cousins, to be present and witness their growing laurels. Everything passed off with the greatest eclat. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of anyone, unless it was the oration of W. W. Davis of Sterling, Illinois, which really chafed the sage of Wheatland. The subject was "Decline of P. D. Integrity." The sentiments were noble and manly delivered in a pleasant and forcible style, worthy of mature years. He commended the patriotism of the fathers of the Republic, and denounced the degenerate political hucksters of the present day, who make all kind of hypocritical promises to all parties and portions of the country for even a nomination by a Convention, no matter how corrupt or regardless of political integrity. So truckling in their character and destitute of moral courage and political integrity that men are found who will applaud the attack of Cassin Brooks upon the "noble Sumner for defending Freedom."

During the delivery of this sentence the whole house was still as death, and at its close it was heartily applauded. Mr. Davis finished his oration and retired from the front of the stage amid thunders of applause, and showers of bouquets from his lady friends. For him it was truly a triumph. But on retiring to his seat, next to that of Mr. Buchanan, did he receive congratulations of the Sage of Wheatland? No, no. Mr. Buchanan said to him, loud enough that the whole class could hear: "My young friend, you look upon the dark side of the picture. Mr. Sumner's speech was the most vulgar tirade of abuse ever delivered in a deliberative body." To which the young orator replied that he "hoped Mr. Buchanan did not approve of the attacks upon Mr. Sumner by Brooks and others." To which Mr. Buchanan rejoined that "Mr. Brooks was inconsiderate, but that Senator Butler was a very mild man."

Mr. Davis expressed his regret at the moderation of Mr. Buchanan's views, and dropped the conversation. After the close of the exercises, the friends of Mr. Davis related what I have written. Mr. Davis himself said he "did not think for a moment that he was 'not in conversation with James Buchanan,' but now learns that it was the Representative of the Cincinnati Platform he was addressed by. The whole matter has caused no little gossip here in quiet old Lancaster.

The cause of Fremont and Freedom goes on steadily and boldly. Lancaster County, the home of James Buchanan, will give over 4,000 majority for John Charles Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton. Should a perfect union with the Fillmore men be effected, as it is now being arranged, it may possibly reach Taylor's 1848, which was 5,310.

Aside from politics we have little of interest occurring here. The "heated term" has parched the country very much. If we do not have rain soon the corn, potatoes, and vegetables generally, will be nearly if not quite ruined.

The romance of "The Burial of the Heart," published in Harper's Magazine for August, is pronounced by the friends of the late distinguished ex-United States Senator to be an earnest humber, because "it is 'a proper told.'"

COMMENCEMENT AT YALE.
From Our Own Reports.
NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 28, 1856.

The public exercises of Commencement week at Yale, always interesting, promise to be more than usually so this year, as, in addition to the ordinary public gatherings, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity is to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson of N. Y., on Tuesday evening, and the Alumni of the College on Wednesday morning, by Prof. J. D. Dana, L. L. D. The annual oration before the Phi Beta Kappa is to be delivered on Wednesday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Park of Andover, and these three occasions will doubtless bring together an unusually large number of graduates and friends of the College.

The Baccalaureate Sermon, of which I give an outline only, was preached on Sabbath afternoon in the College Chapel, by the Rev. Geo. P. Fisher, Professor of Divinity, and was founded on Matthew, 10, 34.

"Think not that I come to send peace on earth; I come not to send peace, but a sword." The great object of Christianity is universal righteousness; and while we can see this to be God's design, it is our part to mark out the course we must pursue in accomplishing this end. Christ avowed himself to be a monarch in the realm of truth, and compared the present age with the future glory of his Kingdom. To a grain of mustard seed, the United States would be a more peaceable citizen who had spoken in mild but truthful terms of his character. Both Murray and Terry were among the leading ruffians who broke up the Republican meetings that were attempted in this place. Such "Law-and-Order" men were they on the 4th of April, and the 10th of May last, and it is a sad reflection that all the participants in the disgraceful scenes of those times, are now most vigorous against the Vigilance Committee.

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FREE MEDICAL AND LITERARY COLLEGE.—The fact does not seem to be generally known that in the State of Michigan free schools have been established in free Medical and Literary Colleges, situated in this city of Ann Arbor. The following free college courses to students from all portions of the United States, and commence the first of October, and continue six months in the medical, and nine months in the literary college. The curriculum of studies are thought to be more comprehensive, and the courses more thorough, than in any other college in the United States, on the side of the Atlantic. The large and capable corps of Professors, (seven in the Medical, and thirteen in the Literary), selected from America and Europe; the college edifices, the cabinets, museums, libraries, and astronomical observatory, all between a magnificent worthy an older and more opulent commonwealth.

STAMPED A.—We have files of The Village of Boston, which we fear did not attend the "great" Buchanan ratification in Springfield on the 24th, writes to The Republican that of the 50 Democrats in that village, who voted for Pierce in 1852, forty now support Fremont.

EVERY OPPRESSOR HIM. The system of the Bible is a system of equality. The Bible is not a political treatise, but a moral and religious one. It is a book that has been read and studied by every nation and people since it was first written. It is a book that has been the source of comfort and strength to many a soul in distress. It is a book that has been the foundation of many a great empire. It is a book that has been the light of the world. It is a book that has been the power of God. It is a book that has been the life of the world. It is a book that has been the hope of the world. It is a book that has been the love of the world. It is a book that has been the peace of the world. It is a book that has been the joy of the world. It is a book that has been the glory of the world. It is a book that has been the honor of the world. It is a book that has been the praise of the world. It is a book that has been the fame of the world. It is a book that has been the power of the world. 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